FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Diplomatic Efforts--According to INA, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has informed UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of Iraq's acceptance of Security Council Resolution 479 calling for a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran because the resolution "agrees" with the previously declared Iraqi decision in this regard. Husayn said Iraq would adhere to the resolution if it were accepted by Iran. In his message to Waldheim, the Iraqi president repeated the offer he made in a 28 September speech to the nation to negotiate with Iran directly, through a third party, or with the assistance of an "international quarter or organization" that Iraq "respects and trusts." Monitored Iranian media have made no direct mention of the UN resolution or of Saddam Husayn's speech.

Baghdad radio reported the 29 September arrival of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq in Iraq and his meeting with Saddam Husayn. According to the radio, the two leaders discussed the war situation, and Haq "reviewed the good offices of the Islamic world" in settling the conflict in accordance with "legitimate rights" acknowledged in international agreements and by international law. Karachi radio reported that Haq called the "detailed talks" with the Iraqi leader "very encouraging" and that Husayn and the Pakistani leader met again on 30 September before Haq's departure for Amman and New York. In an earlier report, Karachi radio said Haq's departure for Baghdad from Amman had been delayed because of "landing difficulties at Baghdad airport."

The Voice of Palestine reported PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's 29 September departure from Iran after a 3-day visit during which he held "continual consultations" with Iranian officials. Iranian reportage on this visit noted that the Iranian-Iraqi clashes were discussed but gave no indication of any 'Arafat initiative to mediate the dispute.

Tehran radio carried a report on a meeting held by the political director general of the Foreign Ministry with a group of ambassadors from Islamic countries and on a Foreign Ministry statement issued on the meeting. During the session, the Iranian official cited regional press reports that certain countries in the area had placed their harbor and airport facilities at the disposal of Iraq, noting that if this were true these countries had "wittingly" placed themselves in opposition to Islam and Iran. The Foreign Ministry statement on the meeting said the ambassadors denied that there is "information" to this effect; assured Iran that while their governments have not officially announced their position on the conflict, it is "evident" that they support Iran; and went on to call the Iraqi attack on Iran an "American project." According to the Foreign Ministry statement, the ambassadors called King Husayn's support of Iraq "merely a gesture." In an interview given to Tehran radio, however, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said Iran has "warned" Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Jordan and "other similar states" that Iran is aware of their assistance to Iraq. Raja'i said that "should they fail to declare their views directly, then we will consider them in a state of war." In an interview carried by Ahvaz radio, Ayatollah Sadez Khalkhali also accused the Saudi Government of supporting Iraq "with all its available facilities," and, according to Tehran radio's Arabic service, Navy Commander Afzali stated that Iran has "pinpointed" the ports where Iraqi naval units have sought shelter and said that while Iran hopes to reach a "political solution" on their departure from these havens, it will, if necessary, destroy the Iraqi units "wherever they are in those ports."

Military Situation--The Iranian and Iraqi military commands have issued relatively few statements on the battle situation in the past 24 hours. Both sides reported air sorties and claimed to have downed enemy aircraft, but they revealed no major changes in the ground situation.However, in an interview with Tehran radio, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said people in Lorestan, Tehran and other cities as well as tribesmen have been armed and have "started helping the army" in the western part of the country. Rafsanjani claimed that this has put further pressure on the Iraqi Army and caused it to suffer heavy casualties.

Acting Chief of Staff Valiollah Fallahi had earlier stated that the civilian population would not be called upon to fight unless the military situation deteriorated to a point that warranted such a measure.

In his aforementioned interview with Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i said Iran is convinced that the war will not end soon, for Iran's main enemy is not Iraq, which is "minor," but the United States. Raja'i said it is possible that Iran's enemies are waiting until it runs out of war materiel, but he warned that Iran has "means we can use until the end of the world." He promised to "dig the graves" of the superpowers in Iran's "alleys" and cities and declared that Iran would fight to its "dying breath."

A statement issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, claimed that Iranian aircraft have "destroyed" the Khanaqin refinery. Earlier Iranian reports had also claimed 85-percent destruction of the oil installations at Kirkuk. Tehran's Urdu service reported that the Oil Ministry has announced that the National Petrochemical Company produced 1,373,000 tons of petrochemicals "this week" for domestic consumption and export.

Libya

Tripoli radio reported a speech given by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at an extraordinary session of the General People's Congress called to draft resolutions on the merger with Syria in which the Libyan leader said that "war with the United States in the Mediterranean could take place at any moment" and that as soon as U.S. naval units or reconnaissance aircraft enter Libyan territorial waters or airspace, "clashes with the United States will begin." Al-Qadhdhafi said that so far Libya has "frequently avoided confrontation" with U.S. military units. His comments were made in the context of his praise of the Libyan people for affirming their determination to complete the merger with Syria "without any conditions." He said the Libyans had taken this step by placing "dignity above materialism," thus tying their fate to a "people who are facing the Israeli and American enemy." He also said that by establishing unity, the two countries are "sending out the signal for counteroffensive" that the Arab nation should undertake against the enemy.

Egypt

In a speech to the National Democratic Party congress being held in Cairo, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Nubawi Isma'il said that Egypt is facing foreign subversion engineered by the Soviet Union, Libya, Iraq, Iran and some Palestinian terrorist organizations. Isma'il charged that the terrorists are being trained and guided by the Soviet Union. He also said that Egyptian communists are working directly for the Soviet Union and are carrying out its "designs" and that there are a number of secret communist organizations in the country as well as communist infiltration in the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party. Isma'il further noted that the country faces subversion from other small groups, including those who claim to be Nasirites, those who "hide" behind religion, and a "national coalition" that includes communists, reactionary elements, Nasirites and others. The interior minister, however, stressed that these groups carry no "weight or importance" and constitute no threat to the state.

Israel

In an interview with Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahen Begin said that Israel, within the terms of its peace accord with Egypt, is prepared to give the United States a base in the Sinai and respond to the interest of "some very important statesmen" in the United States in the 'Etzyon airfield, but only if the United States takes the initiative in requesting such cooperation. Begin said that Israel is also interested in a mutual defense pact with the United States, but he again noted that the "initiative must come from the Americans."

Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori, talking to Jerusalem radio, said the fact that the United States is trying to "consolidate itself in Egypt" works to Israel's benefit in the long run, as it introduces another "moderate element, the element most friendly to the State of Israel," in that part of the Middle East equation. However, Tzipori added that the situation could turn around if Egypt forced the United States to depart, as it did the British and the Soviets, leaving behind its modern technology.

Afghanistan

Kabul radio reported a BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY statement calling Pakistani allegations that Afghan helicopters have violated its territory "instigatory and provocatory lies" that have been "resolutely rejected" by the Afghan Embassy in Islamabad. BAKHTAR cited the embassy as having said that Afganistan has no intention of embarking on military provocations against Pakistan, and it noted that such charges are part of the "conspiracy" of the Pakistani "militarists" with the United States and the PRC. The Afghan statement came in reply to a 26 September Pakistan Defense Ministry press note, reported by Karachi radio, stating that six Afghan helicopter gunships had attacked a Pakistani border post and that one had been shot down. Commenting on the incident before his 27 September departure for Tehran, President Ziaul Haq said that Afghanistan probably wanted to "test our patience and strength" and that Pakistan is considering in what manner to inform the Soviet Union of its "friends'" act.

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'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN TEHRAN FOR MEDIATION EFFORTS

NC270716 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar is continuing his mediation efforts to solve the Iranian-Iraqi border conflict and to stop the fighting. During his visit to Tehran, Abu 'Ammar will meet with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Iranian parliament speaker Ayatollah Hashim Rafsanjani.

Brother Abu 'Ammar arrived in the Iranian city of Rasht on the Caspian Sea from Baghdad after holding talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn for the same purpose.

29 Sep Departure

NC291858 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1845 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left Tehran this evening after a 3-day visit which he spent in continual consultations and discussions.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN BAKU, MEETS CPSU OFFICIAL

LD301000 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (KUNA)--Palestinian sources here have stated that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in the Soviet Union from Iran today at the end of his visit to Iran and Iraq during which he tried to help bring about an end to the war between the two neighboring countries. Sources have informed KUNA that 'Arafat has arrived in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, in the early hours of this morning.

The sources have not made clear the route taken by the Palestinian leader, but it is believed to be the same route he took to reach Tehran from Baghdad last Saturday. 'Arafat flew from Baghdad to Baku and then went by sea to the Iranian port of Rasht on the Caspian Sea and from there overland to the Iranian capital.

The sources stated that 'Arafat had a meeting in Baku with Geydar Alieyev, secretary of the Soviet Communist Party [as heard], and discussed with him the Iranian-Iraqi war and the latest developments of the Middle East crisis and Lebanon.

CHATTI TO VISIT TEHRAN FOR MEDIATION EFFORTS

LD272205 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2140 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Dhahran, 27 Sep (SPA)--Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti will leave Dhahran tomorrow morning for Tehran in his capacity as a member of the Islamic commission for moderating between Iraq and Iran. Chatti arrived earlier today in Dhahran from New York after attending the meeting held by the Islamic foreign ministers in New York to discuss the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY WITH BREZHNEV MESSAGE

LD291741 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Aden, 29 Sep (ANA)--Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister, has received a written message from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

This took place yesterday evening at his office where he received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Aden, (Stanislav Ilichev). During the meeting they also discussed a number of issues of common concern to the two countries. They also exchanged viewpoints on the current Arab (?situation) and the serious developments in the (?area) arising from the decision of the United States to build new U.S. military bases in some of our neighboring states.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed appreciation for the principled stand of the CPSU and of the Soviet Government toward friendship with our Arab people. He lauded the efforts made by the Soviet Union to reduce tension and strengthen security and detente in the interests of the peace and happiness of mankind. He lauded the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples, parties and governments of the two friendly countries. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also received at his office yesterday evening Comrade Justino Baro Isasi, the Cuban ambassador to PDRY. During the meeting they discussed a number of issues of interest to the two friendly countries and particularly the relations of friendship and cooperation between them.

BRIEFS

ARAB LOAN TO YUGOSLAVIA--Kuwait, 27 Sep (KUNA)--The National Bank of Yugoslavia signed an agreement Saturday for a $250 million loan arranged and lead-managed by Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Company, it was announced today. The co-lead managers are Arab Banking Corporation, Gulf International Bank and Libyan Arab Foreign Bank with Industrial Bank of Kuwait as manager. The loan has been wholly placed among Arab and Arab-related financial institutions. The loan has final maturity of 8 years and an initial period of grace of 3 years. The interest rate is 1 1/8 percent over the London Interbank offered rate for U.S. dollars. The loan is one of the first-ever public borrowings by the National Bank of Yugoslavia, which is the central bank of that country. It is the first stage in a financing programme planned by the bank for the purpose of meeting Yugoslavia's projected current deficit for 1980 and 1981 and allowing the country to adjust to prevailing world economic conditions, the announcement said. [Text] [Kuwait KUNA in English 1143 GMT 27 Sep 80 LD]

OMANI AMBASSADOR TO SOMALIA--Sultan Qabus has issued a decree promoting 'Ali Salim Badr al-Hina'i to the post of ambassador and appointing him ambassador to the Somali Democratic Republic. [Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Sep 80 GF]

BADAWI MEETS WITH U.S. DEFENSE UNDER SECRETARY 29 SEP

NC291435 Cairo MENA in English 1405 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 29 Sep (MENA)--Minister of Defense and Military Cooperation Lt General Ahmad Badawi received here today U.S. Undersecretary of Defence Robert Komer who arrived here yesterday.

Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Lt General Mohamed Abdal-Halim Abu Ghazalah and U.S. ambassador here Alfred Atherton attended the meeting.

The meeting dealt with military cooperation between Egypt and the U.S.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT INTERVIEWED ON IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR

NC261625 Cairo MENA in English 1315 GMT 26 Sep 80

["Full text" of interview with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat granted to John Wallach, representative of the Hearst group of newspapers--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Mr President, concerning the fighting taking place between Iran and Iraq, Prime Minister Begin told me yesterday that there is a danger of the widening of this conflict. Do you see the possibility of such a widening?

As-Sadat: Unfortunately yes, I feel it. Why, we have a saying that you can start a war but you cannot end it. Those who are fighting I condemn them both, either Iraqis or the Iranians. They are my fellow colleagues in the Arab and Muslim world and they are irresponsible for that I am telling you. I feel it, it is not coming, it has already occured when the Iranians say that they are going to shut the Hormuz Straits. Well, this will bring new forces to the whole problem and it will mean that the whole West will be deprived of the line of life, the energy, that goes on a ship every five minutes in the Hormuz Straits.

Question: If necessary, would you like to see the United States put a naval blockade against Iran to prevent the closing of the straits if it is determined that is the Iranian objective?

As-Sadat: Let me hope that the United States this time [will] be vigil, not like in the past years and after Vietnam and the attitude was always adopted by the United States for the complex of Vietnam or so. We permitted the southern belt to be built by the Soviet Union that starts from Angola to Mozambique, and now there is the northern belt that starts from Afghanistan, Iran and the chaos now in the gulf to South Yemen, jump over to Ethiopia until Libya. It reaches here the northern belt. Well, the next step, for sure, it will be the Mediterranean.

Question: What are the Soviet aims in this current crisis in your view?

As-Sadat: The only one [presumably USSR] that profits without losing anything at all, because, for instance, Iranians threatened the other states in the gulf not to give any support to the Iraqis. Well, who will judge if this state has helped Iraq or not, and how can it be measured or known while those are Arabs and Arab cousins.

Question: You are not seeing Soviets losing because they are militarily supplying Iraq, they have forces on the borders of Iran. They tried to convince Khomeyni that they are his true friends, they have a 1921 treaty with Iran which still gives them the right to intervene, even though Iran has long since renounced the treaty. Could you conceive of a Soviet effort to break up Iran, to seize part of the northern provinces?

As-Sadat: The most profitable situation is now in the gulf for the Soviet Union. If they would have planned it, they could not be able to make it like this. At one time, you know when Poland's incidents took place, I said this is a compensation to balance the whole thing that has been shattered between east and west, but that incident that is taking place in the gulf now is, as I told you, much more profitable to the Soviet Union than anything in the whole world.

Question: Where does the West draw the line? You refused to say that if the Straits of Hormuz are threatened, the United States should consider a naval blockade. Where does one draw the line? What has to happen in this crisis? If the straits were threatened, must the United States react?

As-Sadat: For sure.

Question: How?

As-Sadat: I am not going to put the plan, they are much more, I mean capable, than me to put the plans, but what I say is this: For God's sake be vigil and do not lose the opportunity or give it to the Soviet Union priceless.

Question: But we are losing the opportunity. You are talking about an arc of crisis extending from Afghanistan to Yemen.

As-Sadat: Not to Yemen, to Libya.

Question: To Libya, there are five thousand troops in Syria, for example, and Soviet arms in Syria....

As-Sadat: Yes, yes, and a new treaty that will be signed between Syria and the Soviet Union next October.

Question: But why we should believe that it is going to stop? What must the United States do? You said, be vigil. What does it mean? Five thousand American troops in Egypt; is there a plan for the use of those forces?

As-Sadat: No, not one single American soldier in Egypt. No, I must correct your information. (laughing, saying) We have only the crew of the squadron F-4 which is in Cairo West Airport, and at the end of the 90-days training they will be leaving here. But mark this and quote me saying the following: I shall give the United States facilities to reach the gulf to help any Arab state and to reach any Muslim state till Indonesia.

Question: But where would you like to see the United States draw the line? In other words, where must the United States put a stop to this crisis?

As-Sadat: I am not prepared to put plans to the United States. As I told you, they are capable, you know this, quote me on this, on the plan that has been a failure. the plan of Tabas in Iran. The planning itself is a giant planning for a giant armed forces in a place thousand of miles away from the United States you went. Planned and reached and no one in Iran felt it except when it was declared by Carter, and at the same time when there were casualties, you brought the number to the least possible. This is giant planning. It did not succeed, but it is giant planning for a giant armed forces, of giant capabilities. Do not ask me to put the plan for you.

Question: But is not it the problem of rapid deployment? For example, Prime Minister Begin told me yesterday that by plane it takes days, by ships it take weeks, and here in the Middle East things may be decided in ten hours or less. He said that the United States should not maintain, we are not involved.

He said, I claimed all the time the United States should have a presence in the area and not depend if war breaks out that they will bring a division from North Carolina or even from Germany. Do you agree with him?

As-Sadat: I quite agree with him.

Question: And are you prepared to see American facilities in Egypt?

As-Sadat: I have promised and I have declared my promise, my people are behind me. We are ready to give these facilities to the United States when there is a need to reach any Arab states, to reach any Muslim state, to reach the gulf. Yes, yes, but do not ask me to put the plan for them, they should put the plan themselves. For that I am saying this: Be vigil for God's sake this time, and do not give everything on a golden plate to the others who are profiting without losing anything at all.

Question: What are Iraqi aims? Many people are saying, for example, that Iraq wants to replace Egypt as the major force in the Arab world.

As-Sadat: Yes, this is the number one motive. For that, they are working with Saudi Arabians and are consolidating their relations between themselves, but they think that they can have the leadership in the Arab world instead of Egypt. But the most important thing is this: They want to prove that they are controlling the gulf, the new power instead of the shah, and then it was because Saddam Husayn gave concessions to the Shah in land and in Shatt al-'Arab. When he felt that the Iranians have really dealt a great blow to their armed forces, he took the opportunity and tried to answer his critics, who had accused him of giving those concessions to the shah in lands and in Shatt al-'Arab.

Question: Does not this represent a threat to the whole Camp David peace process, the fact that if Iraq wins this confrontation? The United States does not have excellent relations, but they are not bad with Iraq. Iraq is a militant Arab state even leaning towards the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and not the PLO. They are very strongly anti-Israel. They have improved their relations diplomatically not only with Saudi Arabia but with Jordan and many other countries in the Arab world. Do not you think that we are at a beginning of a process? Not only Israel but Egypt will hopelessly be isolated in the Arab world as a result of an Iraqi victory.

As-Sadat: No, not at all, not at all. The Camp David agreements can not be touched or harmed at all except when one of the three parties, the United States, Egypt, and Israel, affect it. But I do not have Iraq only, I have another maybe twenty Arab states with Iraq and Saudi Arabia that are against [Egypt], and look what has happened. After 15 months, when they severed their relations with me, they are fighting each other. Everyone is scared in his own country, the Saudis and Mecca incidents, Saddam Husayn when he hanged 22 of his own associates and he attended their hanging.

Question: This is precisely my point, that the Saudis are so scared of an internal uprising in their own country headed by extremist Palestinians that they will be more likely to make peace with the Iraqis, and the Iraqis will emerge as more powerful in the Arab world and are pulling the former moderates like Saudi Arabia against you.

As-Sadat: I told you this. You are always just drawing certain broad lines, but you are not going into the details. Saudi Arabia joined the camp with Iraq since the Baghdad summit fifteen months ago. What is the result? After fifteen months Egypt is not isolated but all of them are isolated, even in their own countries and between themselves. Look what is taking place in Syria, civil war, what is taking place between Syrai and Iraq, in Lebanon, which will be divided.

Well, all of us know. In North Africa, what is between Libya, Algeria and King Hassan of Morocco? What is between Saudi Arabia, South Yemen, North Yemen and Oman after 15 months when they severed relations, when they took the decision against Egypt, when they tried to deprive Egypt of its leadership in the Arab and Muslim world. Here is the result: After 15 months, they are isolated, they are fighting each other. This Iraq-Iran incident will have its results which I can forsee quite well because I have seen it before. Both of them will be harmed, the Iraqis and the Iranians. Both of them will come out weak from this, and lots of changes will take place.

Question: Do you think that there is an opportunity for a change to take place in Iran?

As-Sadat: For sure, on both sides.

Question: What would happen in Iran? Could you forsee a military coup?

As-Sadat: They will have to depend again on their military force, which they neglected, and even more than that, they hurt it, and they should not have hurt their armed forces, or they should not have dealt such humiliating blows to the armed forces. Look what happened to Bhutto when he hurt his armed forces.

Question: The crown prince of Iran, who is living here in Egypt, will be twenty years old, I believe, next Thursday. He will possibly be recognized by Iraq as heir to the throne. Would you like to see him return to Iran?

As-Sadat: After what Khomeyni has done and the revolution, and let me tell you this, I recognize the revolution, and we had our embassy there and everything, but Khomeyni chose to sever relations with us on advice of some circles in the Arab world, either Palestinians or others. [as received] After what I have seen, the integrity of Iran has been shattered. Really, believe me, I would like to see anything instead of Khomeyni, any other one from the armed forces, from the parties, from anywhere, the crown prince, anyone.

Question: Would you recognize him as the logical heir to the throne?

As-Sadat: Well, I shall have to discuss this in the proper way with my aides and calculate everything, and then we shall give our decision.

Question: Do you think that it is possible that the Khomeyni government will be overthrown by this crisis?

As-Sadat: At least if they are not overthrown, this is a great blow to the so-called Khomeyni revolution and not the Islamic revolution.

Question: And you mentioned earlier that Egypt will be prepared to participate in any rescue effort of the hostages, any effort by the United States to protect any Arab nation, particularly in the gulf. Does such a plan exist?

As-Sadat: I have already declared my commitment, if it is for you to ask for. [as received]

Question: If such a plan exists, have you discussed with the United States the implementation of such an effort, either to rescue the hostages or in the event another Arab nation becomes victim of the turmoil?

As-Sadat: I declared my commitment. My commitment, my people know about it, the United States knows about it, the whole world knows about it, and whenever they see it convenient for certain action, they have to contact me.

Question: How do you see this crisis affecting the hostages, the American hostages?

As-Sadat: I prefer not to comment because with Khomeyni and those are ruling in Iran you can not use the normal logic at all or lots could have never taken the shape they have taken now.

Question: The Iraqis seem very worried that Iran would try to use the hostages to get spare parts for the Phantoms and for the airports as Iran has the American planes that can not fly because there are missing spare parts. If Iran would have come to Washington and say that we will give your hostages back if you give us spare parts and that they would come to you and say: President as-Sadat, what do we do. what we tell them? Would you tell them to participate in such a plan?

As-Sadat: If they ask my advice. Well it is for the United States to decide, not for me at all, not for me at all to decide on this.

Question: Do you think that it is likely that Iran would bargain using American hostages?

As-Sadat: I told you. I cannot treat those people with the normal ways and logic in the whole world. I can not say what they are thinking of. They are irresponsible, either in Iraq or in Iran.

INTERIOR MINISTER SPEAKS ON SUBVERSION AT NDP CONGRESS

NC292136 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1618 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il at the 29 September second session of the National Democratic Party Congress at Cairo University--live]

[Excerpts] In view of the victories I have briefly mentioned which have changed the strategies of big powers, leaders, entities and agents, it was imperative that we should face subversive designs. Some of these designs are directed from abroad and some from within. On the outside level, there is the Soviet Union at the head of international communism and the states which revolve in its orbit. Our story with the Soviet Union is known to all of us and we lived it with the leader and commander [President as-Sadat].

In addition to the Soviet Union, there is also the rejectionist front, led by Libya and its sick leader.

In the past period, we have laid our hands on more than 10 attempts directed against us by Libya, Iraq, Syria, Iran and some of the Palestinian terrorist organizations. They have not stopped nor have they become ashamed. How can they be ashamed? The training camps are still open; Soviet planning and expertise are supplied to them. The Soviet Union and all those revolving in the Soviet orbit provide them with training and information. The money of the Arab people in Libya and other states is being spent, not on projects for the benefit of the Arab peoples, but on terrorists in order to help such terrorist operations to be carried out.

On the domestic level, brothers and sisters--and this is a matter which calls for scorn and sorrow: There is a minority in Egypt who were blinded and could not live the events and victories of their homeland and got involved deeply in agentry in return for a cheap price. The communists in Egypt are working for the Soviet Union. They are carrying out the designs of the Soviet Union. They delude the Soviet Union that they constitute an important factor in Egypt. They have no weight or importance. [applause] Some of them work within secret organizations. We are pursuing them with blows within the framework of the supremacy of the law.

I will reveal to you for the first time that in the past 2 days we have laid our hands on one of these organizations and managed to arrest its leaders and cadres in 8 governorates within the past 48 hours. [applause] They were preparing leaflets and planning to carry out acts of violence in Egypt. We are providing for them bread and butter, a decent life and total freedom, whereas they are planning and plotting to do acts of sabotage in Egypt. They are preparing for acts of sabotage. We laid our hands on all the documents that condemn them for six months in order to lay our hands on all the levels of this organization so as to uproot it. This has been achieved, thank God. They were responsible for several venomous leaflets, the latest of which was a pamphlet they prepared, and one of their leaders was caught redhanded while trying to slip it under the doors of some houses. The pamphlet incited the people not to cast their votes in the Consultative Council elections.

This organization was uncovered, and God averted its evil for us. Its members are currently being questioned. This is in addition to two other organizations whose members were arrested in the past few months. They were the ones who carried out the upheaval of thieves [the 18 and 19 January 1977 riots in Cairo]. They were the ones who carried out the riots and sabotage, fires and damage of our public property.

The regrettable fact is that in addition to these secret communist organizations there are communist elements in the Grouping Party [the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party]. In every secret communist organization we uncover we find several members and leaders of the Grouping Party. Take, for example, the organization we arrested the day before yesterday. We arrested about 50 people. These included 15 from the Grouping Party.

In addition to these communists, there is a small group which calls itself Nasirites. This is a small minority which hides behind false slogans. They are the lackeys of the centers of power. They didn't like the will of the citizen and the will of the homeland to be liberated from foreign influence. They placed themselves in the same front and the same basket with the communists. On every occasion, they go along with the communists. They have the same thought, the same plan, the same movement. They carry out incitement and casting of doubt in all places with the communists.

Then there are the groups which hide behind religion. I say with all faithfulness and objectivity that our youths are in good state. Our religious call is in good state. But this does not prevent a group from deviating from the true values of religion. Religion is not violent. Some of these groups adopt fanaticism and hide behind religion in order to achieve personal and political interests. There are still remnants of such forms of deviation from religion who embark on violence, murder and (?coercion) against society. They are a small minority, and constitute small limited centers. We have dealth them some blows.

There is another thing which happened recently. Something calling itself the National Coalition came out in Egypt. The National Coalition is a limited group with different ideas and interests. They include communists, remnants of reaction, some who hide behind religion, some rancorous Nasirites, and some who once occupied positions and failed and were overthrown by the people. All these got together and formed a single front calling itself the National Coalition. They began holding meetings and issuing leaflets. They issued three leaflets: One on the occasion on the normalization of relations, one in which they speak about democracy, and one of the peace process. The matters which they raised in their leaflets are not new. They were mentioned by the communists, and broadcast by Moscow and the rejectionist radios.

When I tell you that we have laid our hands on a communist organization or a reactionary rightist organization, this does not mean they are organizations to be reckoned with. They are groups like bats, which have no value, weight or importance. The rejectionist front tomorrow will say in their newspapers and over their radios that organizations exist all over Egypt, and regime in Egypt is threatened. We say clearly that we have nothing to be afraid of, and nothing can shake us. We stand on firm ground, our arms are strong, and our regime is strong and stable. We know our way. We must not think that they are a threat to the regime or that they have any value or importance. They are deviated elements. In order to stop any senseless action, and although these are worthless and unimportant elements, we must apply the law.

At dawn today, we uncovered another organization, which is considered a branch of the Islamic Liberation Party. Someone called An-Nabahani formed this party in Jordan. After Jordan discovered that he had been carrying out harmful activitiy--he wanted to carry out coups, disturbances and sabotage--he was expelled. He then set up centers in Syria and Lebanon. Perhaps you remember that it is a branch of this party which carried out the attack on the military academy several years ago. They attacked our sons in the military academy, killed some of them and seized their weapons. This happened in the beginning of the seventies.

Recently, they set up a branch here. There are some Jordanians who have misled some youths under the false slogans and in the name of religion, politics and so forth. We had been watching their activities until they began thinking of resorting to violence, and they started receiving financing from outside. At dawn today, we arrested these members of the branch of the Islamic Liberation Party.

Our internal front is in good shape. I tell you this faithfully, objectively and from a position of responsibility. We have never been stronger on the domestic and foreign levels than we are today.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 29-30 SEP

Communique No 51

JN282246 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2229 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Communique No 51 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 30 September 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

1. Enemy planes attacked civilian and military targets on 29 September 1980. Our ground defenses intercepted them, forcing them to flee.

The enemy's planes raided the Kirkuk area, aiming at civilian targets in Ad-Dibis and (Aftunkubri). The enemy's planes also raided the Basra area. One plane was shot down.

Our losses: One martyred and two wounded.

2. On 29 September 1980, our air force dealt fatal blows to the enemy's military bases, installations and units all along the frontline and deep inside Iranian territory, inflicting the following losses on them:

A. Enemy tank concentrations north of Dehloran were hit.
B. Military targets north of Bushehr were hit.
C. Enemy artillery pieces in (Dahst ab) north of Ahvaz were destroyed.
D. Three bridges north of Dezful were hit and destroyed to prevent the retreating remnants of the enemy from withdrawing.

All our planes returned to the homeland with the exception of two, which were lost in enemy territory. We hold the Iranian authorities responsible for the safety of the planes' pilots.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 [as heard] September 1980.

Communique No 52

JN300935 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0922 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Communique No 52 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 30 September 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our victorious armies continued all day yesterday to purge enemy pockets in the areas of operations and to repulse enemy reinforcement assaults, destroying these reinforcements and inflicting the following losses in lives and equipment on the enemy:

1. Enemy losses:

A. In personnel: A large number of killed and wounded and 15 captives.
B. The following equipment was destroyed: eight guns of various calibers, four vehicles and several tanks and medium weapons.
C. Enemy losses in planes: Three planes were shot down on the battlefield, one of which was a helicopter.
D. A camp was seized in Dezful containing a large number of vehicles and equipment, eight tracked vehicles, and one self-propelled 155-mm gun.

2. Our losses were:

A. In personnel: 6 martyrs, 15 wounded and 5 missing.
B. The following was destroyed: 11 vehicles of various types, 3 guns of various calibers and 2 armored vehicles.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command on 30 September 1980.

BBC CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SHELLING OF ABADAN

TA261527 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Sep 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] The first eyewitness account of today's action at Abadan comes from the BBC's special correspondent, Gavin Hewitt:

[Begin recording] Six days after the conflict degenerated into war, the city of Abadan is still being constantly shelled by Iraqi troops. The sky is heavy with the clouds of burning oil as refineries explode. We watched as the Iraqis poured artillery into the city. The Shatt al-'Arab waterway which runs alongside Abadan is closed. As we neared it, Iranian snipers, who are being forced to withdraw to the banks of the waterway, opened fire with automatic weapons and mortars. The battle of Abadan is far from over. The Iranian troops, even though they are being subjected to ceaseless attack, are continuing to resist. But the economic damage to Iran's main oil refinery is enormous. [end recording]

AFP: IRANIAN AIR FORCE BOMBS BAGHDAD

27 Sep Raid

NC270646 Paris AFP in English 0642 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Sep (AFP)--The Iranian Air Force early this morning bombed the southern and eastern edge of Baghdad for the first time since the start of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict a week ago.

The bombing was carried out between 0040 and 0105 GMT, and Iraqi artillery immediately replied by firing some "SAM" rockets. There was no immediate announcement on losses and damage.

One minute after the first warning sirens sounded, several Iranian fighter-bombers fired rockets around the eastern and southern edge of Baghdad. That is the area of the airport, which had already been blasted by the Iranian Air Force.

Baghdad was in total darkness, and only an occasional police car was on the road--with all lights out.

30 Sep Raid

NC301051 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 30 Sep (AFP)--At least three Iranian phantom aircraft carried out a low level bombing raid over Baghdad at 0930 GMT today.

Eye-witness said that after hearing a loud explosion they saw a thick cloud of smoke rising over the south west of the city, though they were unable to determine the nature of the targets hit.

Iraqi anti-aircraft guns opened up during the raid, which began 20 minutes after a warning alert sounded. The alert was still in force at 1015 GMT.

Nuclear Center Hit

NC301250 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Sep (AFP)--Iranian planes today hit the French-built nuclear research centre in Baghdad, French Embassy officials reported.

They said only secondary buildings were damaged, according to initial reports.

PAKISTAN'S HAQ HOLDS TALKS WITH SADDAM HUSAYN

Arrival in Baghdad

JN291156 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA)--Pakistani President Ziaul Haq arrived here at noon today on a short visit to Iraq. He is accompanied by Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization.

Talks With Husayn 29 Sep

BK291730 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziau' Haq, now in Baghdad on the second phase of his good-will mission to Iran and Iraq, had talks with President Saddam Husayn this afternoon.

Radio Pakistan's representative in a dispatch from Baghdad says the talks, which began immediately after the Pakistan president's arrival today in the Iraqi capital from Amman, lasted nearly 3 hours. The Pakistan president was assisted by Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, while the Iraqi president was assisted by Vice President Taha Muhy ad-Din Ma'ruf and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan.

While in the Jordanian capital, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the secretary general of the organization of Islamic conference conferred with King Husayn. Radio Pakistan's representative, K.G. Murtagah, says the president's departure from Tehran was delayed yesterday because of prolonged and intensive second round of talks with president Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Yasir 'Arafat and Habib Chatti were also present at the talks. The president is expected to stay overnight in Baghdad.

Talks 'Very Encouraging'

BK300122 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Presidnet Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq will hold further talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad this morning before leaving for Amman on his way to New York. The president had a detailed exchange of views with the Iraqi president for about 4 hours yesterday on the Iran-Iraq situation.

Later, the president told the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN that the detailed talks, in which views were exchanged on various aspects of the situation, were very encouraging.

Pakistan Finance Minister Chulam Ishaq Khan, Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti, Iraqi Vice President Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah and Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan were also present during the talks.

Second Round of Talks

BK300813 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, current chairman of the Islamic Conference, who is now on a good-will mission in Baghdad, held a meeting with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. This was the second round of talks between the two leaders on the latest situation of the Iraq-Iran conflict.

Ghulam Ishaq Khan, S. Shahnawaz, Lt Gen T.M. Arif, Iraqi Vice President Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti attended the talks.

TEXT OF SADDAM HUSAYN MESSAGE TO WALDHEIM ON CEASE-FIRE

JN291736 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Sep 80

["Text" of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's message to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim--dated 29 September]

[Text] Dr Kurt Waldheim, UN Secretary General, New York: Greetings: I have received your letter of 28 September 1980. On this occasion, I would like to assert to you that, a short time before the convocation of the UN Security Council on 28 September 1980, we declared, in an official speech over the Iraqi radio and television network, Iraq's readiness to cease fire immediately with Iran if the other side adheres to this and to open direct negotiations or negotiations through a third party, or any international quarter or organization that we respect and trust, to achieve a just and honorable solution that guarantees our rights and sovereignty.

Your excellency secretary general: Our decision fully agrees with Resolution No 479 adopted by the Security Council at Session No 2,248 on 28 September 1980. Therefore, it is natural for us to accept the above-mentioned UN resolution and announce our readiness to adhere to it if the Iranian side does likewise. We hope that the UN Security Council will take the necessary steps to urge the Iranian side to adhere to this fesolution.

On this occasion, the Iraqi Government would like to express its appreciation for the efforts you personally and the security council have exerted to safeguard security and stability in our area in the service of mankind's objectives for a just peace.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Iraqi Republic. 29 September 1980.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON TARIQ 'AZIZ NEWS CONFERENCE

LD300813 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Sep 80 p 4

[Paul Balta report on press conference given by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz in Paris on 25 September: "Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz Announces Iraqi Conditions for Ending hostilities"]

[Text] "We have taken so many weapons from the Iranians that we may be forced to form units equipped with U.S. equipment." With that remark, intended to illustrate Iraq's victories in its conflict with Iran, Tariq 'Aziz ended the press conference he gave in Paris on Thursday 25 September. On the strength of these successes he spoke firmly and posed conditions but also subtly opened the door to negotiation which would enable Tehran to save face and Baghdad to keep the advantages it has won.

There are four conditions: "1--Iran must respect Iraq's sovereignty and rights over its territories and waters; 2--Establishment of agreements on good neighbor relations with Iraq and the other Arab countries in the gulf; 3--An end to Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Iraq and other Arab countries; 4--An end to any aggressive activity by Iran toward these countries."

Having confirmed that Iraq has "won back" the 80 square km it was demanding under the terms of the 1975 Algiers Agreement--in the Qasr-e Shirin region--and the part of the Shatt al-'Arab which it had previously been forced to cede, Mr Tariq 'Aziz showed himself to be generous by specifiying that if Iran agreed to these four conditions Baghdad would "withdraw from the Iranian territories it is occupying and accept any initiative from any quarter aside from Israel and the United States for reaching a negotiated settlement on a peaceful basis."

President Saddam Husayn could not send a better envoy to Moscow and Paris than this former teacher who is a Christian. With graying hair, thick intellectual-looking spectacles, a full face and a calm voice, the head of state's adviser knows how to inspire confidence and convince people without giving anything essential away. This ideologue who is a man of great integrity--before the Ba'thists came to power in Baghdad he had earned his living teaching in Syria where he was in exile and had refused "interesting proposals" which the Ba'th Party in Damascus made to him --and intent on efficiency, does not seek to occupy the limelight. For instance, for a long time he preferred a job as Director and chief editor of the Ba'thist Party organ ATH-THAWRAH to a ministerial portfolio before becoming Revolution Command Council spokesman, then information minister and finally deputy prime minister.

Tariq 'Aziz does not conceal the fact that, although Iraq wished to defend its rights, it also wanted to teach Imam Khomeyni's team a lesson. "We are fighting," he said, "to make Iran understand that the fact that it overthrew the shah's dictatorship does not authorize it to interfere in Arab states' affairs."

Then he took a reassuring tone: "Iraq, for its part, will respect freedom of navigation in the Shatt al-'Arab and the Strait of Hormuz."

He also pointed out that while Iraq has always disputed Iran's sovereignty over the three small islands in the Strait of Hormuz--Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa--it is not laying claim to them. On the contrary, Tehran "will be able to prove that it has no ambitions or hostility toward the Arabs by restoring them to the United Arab Emirates."

Do these words and Iraq's behavior not confirm that Iraq's ambition is to play the role of "gulf gendarme?" Mr Tariq 'Aziz got round the question in this way: "The gendarme's uniform was made to measure for the shah and vanished with him. We are children of the gulf--children who do not need a gendarme to defend them because they are old enough to defend themselves."

Questioned on the targets attacked by Iraq, he explained that it is the Iranians who started it by bombing civilian and economic targets. He added: "We have a responsible government which knows the laws of war and peace and respects them. That is not true of the Iranians. It is not I who say that. It is their leaders. their president and prime minister who have publicly accused each other of being irresponsible people and liars...."

He discussed the whole subject with President Giscard d'Estaing because "it is natural to consult your friends at difficult times," and he did not ask for weapons, first because Iraq has enough arms, and second because he is not "responsible for military supplies within the cabinet."

TARIQ 'AZIZ RETURNS FROM PARIS, AMMAN 27 SEP

JN271140 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Sep (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and deputy prime minister, returned here today.

Tariq 'Aziz conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to the French president on the developments in the situation on the eastern border of the Arab homeland.

The RCC member and deputy prime minister held meetings with a number of Jordanian officials in Amman yesterday during which the latest developments on the eastern flank of the Arab nation and its conflict with the Persian enemy were discussed.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES PRESS ON MEDIATION, SECURITY

Statement on Principles

JN261413 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1245 GMT 26 Sep 80

["Text" of press statement issued by Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi--date not given]

[Text] Iraq was and will continue to be one of those countries which is strongly committed to the nonaligned policy based on the principles of not intervening in domestic affairs, respecting the national sovereignty of all countries and safeguarding world peace and security.

Iraq has shown several times, by word and deed, its real faith in this. It has exerted all its efforts to build good neighbor relations and friendship with Iran, trying to get the Iranian regime--through Iraq's contacts, stands and memoranda over the past period--to resort to logic, approve these principles and implement them.

Based on these same principles, Iraq declares today that it is eager to preserve peace in the world and that it absolutely does not intend to proceed with the war if Iran approves these principles and acts accordingly.

Iraq considers any aid, irrespective of its kind, given to the Iranian regime, particularly in the field of spare parts, as an aggressive act against Iraq's security, and this will reflect directly on Iraq's relations with the side giving the aid. Moreover, this will absolutely not contribute to achieving peace and ending the crisis. On the contrary, it will encourage the Iranian regime, which beyond any doubt was responsible for the disruption of security in this area, to proceed with its aggressive policy, arrogance and intervention in the affairs of the neighboring countries.

Iraq's objective, as it has repeatedly declared, is to safeguard its national and legitimate rights, the safety of its land and the sovereignty over its national waters. Iraq has absolutely no designs on Iranian lands. All that Iraq seeks is the Iranian regime's approval of these rights, nonintervention in Iraq's domestic affairs and realization of a lasting peace on the borders and good-neighbor relations.

Iraq appreciates the concern expressed by many world countries and circles to preserve security in this area. Iraq also understands their concern and shares this concern with them. Iraq would like to explain that it has high feelings of responsibility toward the vital economic interests of the world countries, particularly oil. Iraq played a responsible role toward this subject during the past.

As for the numerous proposals to mediate, the Iraqi Government declares that it appreciates these endeavors and is ready to discuss the issues which were the cause for the current situation, both on the level of international and regional organizations, in a manner that would place right in its sound place and that would secure our interests and national and pan-Arab rights.

Iraq, when it welcomes the efforts which call for peaceful relations on this basis, does so out of the spirit of responsibility and the principles of nonalignment and the UN Charter, since it has asserted that it is capable of defending its sovereignty and rights by military means when political means and reminders about international law and norms fail to realize this.

News Conference 27 Sep

NC280657 Paris AFP in English 0645 GMT 28 Sep 80

[By Jean-Francois le Mounier]

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Sep (AFP)--Iraq will not consider a ceasefire until Iran respects Iraq's borders as based on a 1913 accord, and will continue action until Iranians "come to their senses", Iraqi foreign minister Sa'dun Hammadi said yesterday (Saturday).

"We have no territorial claims or ambitions in Iran," Mr Hammadi said at a news conference here.

Iraqi objectives are for Iran to recognize that the Shatt al-'Arab waterway at the head of the gulf is Iraqi and for Tehran to end all direct or indirect interference in internal Iraqi affairs, he said.

Mr Hammadi also reaffirmed Iraqi claims to have controlled since yesterday the city of Ahvaz, in the centre of Iran's oil-rich Khuzestan area.

He denied that the conflict had shut down Iraq's oil exports, but acknowledged that they had been diminished and vowed to take action to bring exports up to the "normal level".

"We think they are in much worse shape so far as oil is concerned than we are," Mr Hammadi said.

"It is not exactly true that Iraq has ceased exporting oil," he said. "Our export has not fallen to zero."

Mr Hammadi also said Iraq will think of ways that other oil-producing nations, both Arab and non-Arab, can boost their oil output to make up for possible shortfalls on the world market.

He said Iraq is highly concerned about the adverse effects the conflict is having on the world economy. But, he said, Iraq didn't have any choice about the conflict.

Iraq has no intention of being "the policeman of the gulf," he said.

It wants Iran to respect the 1913 border agreement and "that is something we would not accept to be put for negotiation," the foreign minister said.

Asked if Iran would have to agree on the border accord before Iraq would accept a cease-fire, Mr Hammadi replied: "Definitely. They have to agree that our frontier is respected."

He said Iraq also opposes the Iranian "occupation" of three islands in the Strait of Hormuz--the Islands of Larak, Qeshm and Hormuz.

"The occupation of the three islands by the (deposed Iranian) shah was an action we objected to," Mr Hammadi said. "We did not recognize and we will not recognize it at any time."

Mr Hammadi also said Iraq is interested in seeing that Iran has a "stable, progressist, peaceful" government "that is concerned with the well-being of their people" and remains within its own borders. But he added that "we would like to bring enough pressure on them (Iranian leaders) to bring them to their senses."

He denied that former Iranian Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar is now in Iraq and denied taking any action to put Mr Bakhtiar back into a position of power in Iran.

But Mr Hammadi acknowledged that Iraq had had contacts with the ex-premier.

Mr Hammadi said Iraq has no need of military assistance at the present time and has not sought any exceptional arms aid.

He urged the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe and Japan to stay out of the conflict and warned against a foreign attempt to keep the Gulf of Hormuz open.

"This initiative will only encourage the Soviet Union to counteract," he said. "The best policy for the super-powers is to keep their hands off."

INTERIOR MINISTER SHAKIR STATEMENT ON CIVIL DEFENSE

JN280855 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Statement issued by Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi minister of interior and chief of the Civil Defense Council, on 28 September 1980]

[Text] We praise the spirit of cooperation and sacrifice demonstrated by self-service and self-defense teams and civil defense volunteers in the residential areas in tackling emergency situations with full confidence and a sense of reponsibility. But in order to protect our economic establishments by applying the principle of self-help in guaranteeing security and handling emergency situations, I ask the heads of the various directorates, departments and economic establishments to directly supervise the work of protecting establishments, tackling emergency situations, removing the debris from air raids and acting as heads of civil defense in their own directorates, departments and establishments in accordance with paragraph A of Article 9 of amended Civil Defense Law No 64 of 1978.

Therefore, they are requested to provide the civil defense directorates in their provinces with up-to-date reports on incidents taking place at their directorates, departments or projects, the damage resulting from enemy air raids and the measures they have taken to tackle such situations.

[Signed] Sa'dun Shakir, interior minister and chief of the Civil Defense Council.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL

JN270929 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (INA)--The UN Security Council held a meeting last night at the request of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim to discuss the development of events on the eastern border of the Arab homeland. Speaking at the session, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Ismat Katani asserted Iraq's readiness to cooperate at all times with any initiative which aims at safeguarding international peace and security. He pointed out that Iraq has been and always will be one of the staunchest adherents to the policy of nonalignment, which is based on the principles of nonintervention in domestic affairs and respect for the national sovereignty of all states.

The Foreign Ministry under secretary added: Iraq's objective is to safeguard its legitimate national rights and its territorial integrity and sovereignty over its territorial waters. It does not have any designs on Iranian land. All that Iraq wants from the Iranian regime is recognition of these rights and nonintervention in Iraq's domestic affairs. Iraq wants to establish permanent peace on the border and good-neighbor relations.

The UN Security Council adjourned its session until 1730 this evening. At-Tayyib Salim from Tunisia, president of the UN Security Council, announced that the member states will hold special consultations today prior to the resumption of their debate at the evening session.

UN ENVOY INTERVIEWED BY BEIRUT MONDAY MORNING MAGAZINE

NC281232 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Salah 'Umar al-'Ali, Iraq's permanent UN representative, has expressed the conviction that the United States might intervene [in the Iran-Iraq war] in view of the current conditions in the gulf, since it has been awaiting the appropriate moment for a long time.

In an interview with the English-language Lebanese magazine MONDAY MORNING, the Iraqi diplomat affirmed that, as previously announced, his country would confront their foreign intervention. However, he expressed the hope that the United States would maintain its neutrality in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

The Iraqi diplomat noted that a prolonged conflict would aggravate the oil crisis. He blamed Iran for being the first to strike at economic targets, which in turn compelled Iraqi to answer these attacks. The Iraqi diplomat said one of the basic objectives of the Iraqi Armed Forces is to force the Iranians to withdraw from the Strait of Hormuz to insure freedom of navigation and to prevent its closure. He said that these aims will be achieved with a few days.

NAVAL COMMANDER SAYS ENEMY UNITS SUSTAIN HEAVY LOSSES

JN291122 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Basra, Southern Iraq, 29 Sep (INA)--In a statement to the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH published here today, the staff admiral who commands the Iraqi naval force and coastal defense asserted that the recent battles between the Iraqi naval force and the Iranian Navy have demonstrated that what counts is not weapons but who uses them.

The commander of the Iraqi naval force said that the Iraqi naval units engaged the enemy naval units and air force, scoring major victories by foiling the enemy's plans and transforming Iraqi soil into a graveyard for the aggressors. The enemy lost an average of four gunboats daily, he said.

The staff admiral said the enemy's heaviest losses were sustained on Wednesday when two gunboats, each with a 30-man crew including 2 officers, were destroyed. There were 350 navy personnel killed or wounded on that day--including 31 officers. The Iraqi naval force lost two riverboats, one in the Shatt al-'Arab used for monitoring infiltrators.

The commander of the Iraqi naval force and coastal defense pointed out that Iraqi military communiques have factually depicted the course of the war. We are waging a just battle and have nothing to hide, he added.

INFORMATION MINISTRY CONDUCTS PRESS TOURS IN SOUTHERN SECTOR

JN271602 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Basra, 27 Sep (INA)--The Ministry of Information and Culture has started conducting tours for radio, press and news agency correspondents of the territories under the control of the Iraqi Armed Forces in the southern sector. Some 80 journalists have toured the area from Shalamcheh to Al-Muhammarah.

The correspondents saw the fortified positions abandoned by the Persian regime forces. They also saw the arms left behind by the Iranian forces when they fled.

The ministry sources said that some 300 Arab and foreign correspondents have expressed their desire to visit the Iranian territories under the control of the Iraqi forces.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE APPOINTING MINISTER OF STATE

JN272130 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Iraqi presidential decree on 27 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph D of Article 58 of the provisional consitution, we decree the following:

Arshad Muhammad Ahmad az-Zibari is appointed minister of state.

Written in Baghdad on 26 September 1980.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, the president of the republic.

SAUDI KING AFFIRMS SUPPORT IN CONFLICT

JN251038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1032 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Sep (INA)--His Majesty King Khalid ibn'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia contacted President Saddam Husayn at 1300 today. King Khalid affirmed the support of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for Iraq in its pan-Arab battle and conflict with the Persians, the enemies of the Arab nation. Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah contacted President Saddam Husayn at 1130 today.

Civil Defense Aid

JN261542 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1526 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] INA has learned that Saudi Arabia has begun to send modern technical equipment to the Civil Defense Directorate in Iraq.

Sa'dun Shakir, interior minister and higher chairman of the civil defense directorate in Iraq, has expressed deep gratitude to Saudi Interior Minister His Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for this pan-Arab response. He asserted that the battle Iraq is currently waging against the racist Persian regime is a battle of all the Arabs.

During a telephone call with Sa'dun Shakir, the Saudi prince expressed Saudi Arabia's readiness to provide all equipment needed for civil defense, as part of the Saudi support to Iraq's stand.

It is to be recalled that the head of the Saudi civil defense mission, who arrived in Baghdad yesterday, expressed the readiness of the competent Saudi quarters to participate in all civil defense operations in Iraq.

INA: GREECE EXPRESSES 'SYMPATHY, SUPPORT' FOR IRAQ

JN251048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1039 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Sep (INA)--The Greek Government has expressed its sympathy and support for Iraq in its defense of its territorial integrity and vital interests.

An official source in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry said today that the ministry has received the Greek Government's positive stand on events between Iraq and Iran.

TEXT OF ARABISTAN TRIBAL CHIEFS' CABLE TO SADDAM HUSAYN

JN271838 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Sep 80

["Text" of cable of support from Arabistan tribal chiefs to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn--date not given]

[Text] His excellency brother struggler hero comrade Saddam Husayn, may God preserve you and sustain you as leader of the Arab people. We, your brothers the chiefs of the Arabistan tribes, stand by your side ready for your instructions to take part in destroying the Persians' empty thrones, thrones built on oppression, vanity and despotism. We assure you that our men and youth are ready to sacrifice everything for the sake of complete liberation. The widows and orphans in Arabistan, who are victims of the agent oppressive Persian rule, are anxiously awaiting your successful victory to exact punishment on the agent traitors and the Persian executioners, who have sown the earth with corruption.

May God preserve you and grant you success. Victory will be yours, God willing.

Signed: Chiefs of the Arabistan tribes, your brothers:

1. 'Abd as-Samad al-Hajj (Mughamis), chief of Al-'Asakirah and (Al-Durayj) tribes; 2. Muhyi ad-Dayikh, chief of Al Bu Ghbaysh tribes; 3. Furayyih Khaz'al, chief of (Mjaddam) tribes; 4. Jihad Mshari, chief of Al Bu Khanfar tribes; 5. (Muni Daghar), chief of (Haddah) tribes; 6. 'Abbud (Ruzayyiz), chief of Al Bu Sayf tribes; 7. Muhsin 'Abbud, chief of Al-Khanafirah tribes; 8. 'Abd al-Hasan al-Ka'bi, chief of Bani Ka'b tribes; 9. 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bahadir, chief of Al Bu Nasir tribes; 10. Hamid Mughamis, chief of Ad-Durays tribes; 11. 'Abdallah al-Hanash, chief of (Mjaddam) tribes; 12. Husayn Zahraw, chief of Al-Baghlaniyah tribes; 13. Naji ash-Sharhad, chief of Bani Tarf tribes; 14. Ishaq Jahir, chief of Al-'Ammur and Az-Zargan tribes; 15. Shaykh Samir al-Hayadiri, chief of Al-Hayadir tribes; 16. Hasan Saddam al-Barrat, chief of (Al-Bahwiyyah) tribes; 17. (Rzayyid Khurayjah), chief of An-Nassar tribes; 18. Jasim (Mahsuq), chief of Al Bu Hulayl tribes; 19. Rohmah an-Nasir, from Al Bu Ghubaysh tribes.

SPANISH CP EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH BA'TH PARTY

JN271706 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] A Spanish Communist Party delegation comprising (Siami), Communist Party Politburo member and member of the Spanish Parliament, and (Anasimo), Party Central Committee member, visited the Ba'th Party headquarters in Spain today.

They conveyed greetings from Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, to President Saddam Husayn. They requested the headquarters to convey their party's solidarity with the Ba th Party and its brave revolution in Iraq and their support for Iraq's decision to regain its usurped lands.

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER EXPRESSES SUPPORT

JN251943 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, 25 Sep (INA)--Spain has declared that it sides with Iraq in defense of its sovereignty over its land and waters.

This was stated by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez during his meeting tonight with Iraq's Ambassador to Spain Anwar Sabri. The Spanish prime minister said his country wishes the Iraqi people continued progress and prosperity.

The ambassador had conveyed a memorandum to the Spanish prime minister dealing with the situation and the developments on the eastern borders of the Arab homeland and with Iraq's legitimate right to regain its land and waters usurped by the racist regime in Iran.

Suarez asked the ambassador to convey his greetings and best wishes to President Saddam Husayn and to inform his that Spain is eager to continue the existing friendship with Iraq.

INA: ALGERIA REJECTS REPORT OF BENDJEDID SUPPORT FOR IRAN

JN272055 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2040 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Algiers, 27 Sep (INA)--The Algerian Foreign Ministry tonight refuted what was broadcast over Tehran radio concerning support by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid for Iran against so-called Iraqi aggression.

The Algerian ministry has told Iraq's Ambassador to Algeria Ibrahim Sultan that everything that Tehran radio added to Bendjedid's telephone conversation with the Iranian regime President Bani-Sadr is lies.

The Algerian Ministry asserted that President Bendjedid had conveyed his desire to Bani-Sadr for a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran and for a solution of their conflict by peaceful means. The ministry said that everything added to this telephone call is false.

In its newscast this afternoon, Tehran radio claimed that Algerian President Bendjedid had expressed his support for Iran in its conflict with Iraq and his denunciation of what Tehran radio called Iraqi aggression against Iran.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEAKER ARRIVES IN AMMAN 26 SEP

JN261844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Amman, 26 Sep (INA)--Na'im Haddad, Iraqi National Assembly speaker, arrived here tonight heading a delegation on a short visit to Jordan.

Na'im Haddad will hold talks with the speaker of the Jordanian National Consultative Council on relations between the two councils.

Haddad had led the Iraqi National Assembly delegation to the meetings of the 67th session of the International Parliamentary Union recently held in Berlin.

JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE CONVEYS MESSAGE TO SADDAM HUSAYN

Arrival in Baghdad

JN291214 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1152 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA)--Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan arrived here at noon today on a short visit to Iraq. It has been learned that the Crown Prince is carrying a written message from King Husayn of Jordan to President Saddam Husayn.

Meeting With Husayn

JN291743 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA)--Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, has received a written message from King Husayn of Jordan. The message was conveyed by Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal during his meeting with President Saddam Husayn this evening.

In his message, the king reiterated the Jordanian people's and government's support for Iraq in its pan-Arab battle against the racist Persians for the sake of achieving Iraq's full sovereignty over its land and waters.

JERUSALEM REPORTS FRENCH WILL NOT EVACUATE REACTOR

TA251911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The French experts working in the nuclear reactor near Baghdad will not be evacuated from Iraq because of the importance of their work. This was announced by the French national radio and it was reported by our monitor, Mikha'el Gurdus. Most other citizens are being evacuated from Iraq.

BBC: FOREIGN WORKERS LEAVE TO ESCAPE AIR RAIDS

TA260719 London BBC World Service in English at 0600 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign workers have been pouring out of Iraq both across the Southern border into Kuwait and by the long desert drive, north to Jordan, in order to escape the Iranian air raids and the shelling attacks. John (Spiezer) went to the Iraqi border and found a crowd of more than 500 people.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] From the oilfields and petrochemical plants west of Basra which is only a few miles from the Iranian border at the head of the gulf. They were waiting hours in boiling sun at the normally quiet crossing point for permission to enter Kuwait and from there most were going home to Holland, Poland and Germany as well as to Japan and parts of Asia. I spoke to the leaders of one party consisting of 300 Polish workers. They said 1000 Poles had now left petrochemical plants near Shu'aiba, close to Basra. All the British workers from the same area have already left and are on their way to Kuwait. The Poles, Germans and Dutch all have the same story of air attacks on the oil installations during day and shelling at night. They could not say if the shelling was from Iranian land or sea forces. They said production of oil in the area had stopped and only local managers were still on the sites. They said they had seen no attacks but behind them, rolls of smoke rose in the sky from the burning installations set on fire 2 days ago. [end recording]

AFP: IRAQ SAID TO TELL OIL COMPANIES OF EXPORT SUSPENSION

NC270813 Paris AFP in English 0805 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Nicosia, 27 Sep (AFP)--Iraq has suspended all crude oil exports because of "extensive damage" to installations, the well-informed oil weekly THE MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY reported here today.

The weekly published the text of a telex sent by Iraq to oil companies yesterday.

"Due to extensive damage and complete loss of production, we hereby declare total force majeure and advise of suspension until further notice of deliveries of all grades of Iraqi crude," the telex said.

Iraq is involved in a week-old undeclared war against Iran, and each side has attacked the other's oil installations.

British and French oil companies yesterday indicated that Iraq had suspended all oil exports but did not mention the reasons given by Baghdad.

Iraq normally produces 3.5 million barrels a day, making it the second biggest producer after Saudi Arabia in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Iraq was exporting three million barrels a day thus ranking as the world's second biggest exporter behind Saudi Arabia. [as received]

Earlier this week, because of fighting with Iran, Iraq interrupted its oil deliveries to the gulf but continued to export through pipelines to the Mediterranean.

TRANSPORT OFFICIAL SAYS BASRA UNLOADING OPERATIONS CONTINUING

JN280949 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Sep (INA)--'Abd as-Sattar Farman, Transport and Communications Ministry under secretary and chairman of the Higher Iraqi Committee for Coordination and Offloading, has stated that work in the Basra port continues despite the unusual situation created by the war.

In a statement here today, the Iraqi official said that the unloading of vessels present in Iraqi territorial waters and of vessels which are anchored at the quays continues in a good manner.

Farman stressed that offloading operations, after the doubling of efforts in this field, will not be affected by the current situation.

AHVAZ RESIDENTS URGED TO HELP 'APPROACHING' ARMY

JN271203 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1147 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Appeal made by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Brother residents of Ahvaz, the Iraqi Armed Forces are chasing the retreating remnants of the racist Persian army and are approaching Ahvaz. Therefore, we call upon you to help the Iraqi Army and impede the retreat of the racist Persian army so that it can be surrounded and held captive or those who do not surrender annihilated.

Long live liberty. Death to the usurping aggressors. Long live the Arab nation.

BAGHDAD CALLS ON IRANIANS TO POINT OUT 'BAD ELEMENTS'

JN280005 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2358 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] We ask our brothers, the sons of the Iranian people and Iranian Armed Forces, to point out the bad elements in order to distinguish them from innocent citizens and friendly military. We are only after the bad ones, those who wish to destroy Iraq and Iran.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER 29 SEP

JN291340 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] In his office at the army's general headquarters today, King Husayn received Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, who conveyed to his majesty President Saddam Husayn's gratitude, and that of the government and people of fraternal Iraq for Jordan's honorable pan-Arab stand under His Majesty King Husayn in supporting the Iraqi people in their defense of their legitimate rights. Dr Hammadi also briefed his majesty on all the results of the current developments between Iraq and Iran. He affirmed Iraq's national stand to defend its land, waters and historical rights as outlined by President Saddam Husayn in his speech yesterday. The meeting was attended by Staff Lt Gen Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, chief of the army staff, and 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, acting foreign minister and minister of information.

KING HUSAYN SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSAYN

JN291825 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan arrived in Baghdad at noon today on a short visit to Iraq to deliver a message from His Majesty King Husayn to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn. The message contains best wishes for success and Jordan's sentiments to fraternal Iraq in assertion of the essence of Arab unity and the pan-Arab stand on the Iraqi and Arab rights to regain all the Iraqi Arab territories and Iraq's rights on the Shatt al-'Arab, Iraq's sovereignty over all its territory and the return of the three Arab islands to Arab sovereignty. The message also stresses the need to end the logic of intransigence and threats not only against Iraq but also against the area and the gulf, to secure Arab-Iranian relations on sound foundations of trust and mutual respect and in an atmosphere of stable and constructive cooperation in the interest of all and to remove the entire area from the arena of international confrontation and tension. His majesty's message also contained greetings from the Jordanian people, government and army to President Saddam Husayn, the Iraqi people, government, army and to the families of the Iraqi martyrs who have sacrificed themselves to defend right and dignity.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

JN291927 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Sep 80

["Text" of Jordanian National Consultative Council statement issued on 29 September 1980]

[Text] Proceeding from its firm belief that the Arab territory is one and the occupation of one part of this nation is tantamount to aggression against the entire nation; its belief that the defense of the Arab nation's sovereignty, honor and rights is the duty of all the Arab states; after listening to the government's statement on the conflict raging between fraternal Iraq and Iran and on all the Arab and international developments pertaining to this conflict; and after discussing the Jordanian stand on this conflict and these developments, the National Consultative Council declares the following:

1. Its appreciation for the pan-Arabism of the Jordanian leadership, represented by His Majesty King Husayn, which proceeded immediately and without hesitation to adopt a stand dictated by the unity of the nation, homeland and heritage.

2. Its complete support for fraternal Iraq in its pan-Arab battle waged to liberate usurped Arab territory.

3. Its support for the government's conscious pan-Arab decision supporting and backing the fraternal Iraq.

4. It calls on the Arab nation to adopt one unified stand supporting Iraq through overcoming all differences and adhering to the pan-Arab course.

5. It calls on the Muslim Iranian people to recognize the legitimate Iraqi rights, establish good-neighbor relations with Iraq and support the Arab nation in its fateful battle, which is being waged in order to regain its occupied territories and usurped rights.

6. It calls on the Islamic states to spare Islamic blood and to put an end to battles so as to guarantee the liberation of Arab soil, and calls on them to exploit all Islamic and friendly potentials for the Arab's and Muslim's primary battle in Palestine.

7. It demands of the Arab states to reject any foreign interference in the region's affairs, particularly interference by the superpowers, since this region's resources belong to its states, which are also responsible for safeguarding their peace.

KARACHI REPORTS ON HAQ'S ARRIVAL IN AMMAN FROM TEHRAN

BK290239 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived in Amman from Tehran last night on his way to Baghdad. In Tehran, the president had detailed talks with the Iranian leaders. Later, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, while talking to newsmen, said that they had held extrenely useful talks. He hoped that the Iranian viewpoint had been clearly ascertained.

Islamic Conference Secretary Genral Habib Chatti also described the talks as extremely useful. He said that the mission was not a mediatory one. However, he stressed that the Iran-Iraq crisis, which is causing much damage, should be solved at the earliest possible time. Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir 'Arafat was also present on the occasion. He avoided answering newsmen's questions and said that we should wait. Earlier, Yasir 'Arafat had a separate meeting with the Pakistan president which lasted about half an hour.

Departure From Amman

BK290822 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Amman for Baghdad this morning on the second phase of his good will mission to Iraq and Iran. The radio Pakistan representative in a dispatch has said that the president had to stay in Amman last night due to difficulties with landing his aircraft at the Baghdad airport.

According to his itinerary, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq is due to begin his talks with Iraqi leaders immediately after his arrival in the Iraqi capital.

Our correspondent says that president's departure from Tehran yesterday was delayed due to extension of the second round of his detailed talks with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Yasir 'Arafat and Habib Chatti were also present during the talks.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq is expected to leave for Paris this afternoon on his way to New York. During his meeting with the Islamic foreign ministers group at the United Nations, the president is expected to apprise them of his talks in Tehran and Baghdad.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AMMAN 29 SEP

JN291710 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] A Soviet military delegation led by Staff Lt Gen Sergeyev, deputy chief of staff of the Soviet ground forces, arrived in Amman this afternoon on an official visit to Jordan that will last several days. The guest delegation was welcomed by the assistant chief of staff for operations and planning, senior armed forces officers, the Soviet ambassador and the Soviet embassy staff in Amman.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID DISCUSSES IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT WITH BANI-SADR

LD272002 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the republic and secretary general of the party, at midday today had a telephone conversation with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on the serious situation between Iraq and Iran. The Iranian president yesterday received the Algerian ambassador to Tehran. The latter was also received by Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Raja'i.

Bendjedid also had a telephone conversation today with His Highness the Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. It dealt with the serious events taking place between Iraq and Iran.

HUNGARY'S PAL LOSONCZI ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD262002 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Summary] President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic Pal Losonczi arrived in Algiers more than 1 hour ago and was met at the airport by President of the Republic Chadli Bendjedid.

The Hungarian president is visiting Algeria as part of his African tour, and after his arrival he and his host listened to the two countries' national anthems, reviewed a guard of honor and exchanged greetings. The Algerian welcoming party contained several notables and high-ranking officers, who also greeted Pal Losonczi and his party.

In the VIP lounge, Pal Losonczi made a statement to the press:

[Begin Losonczi recording--in Hungarian with superimposed French translation] "This is not the first time that I visit Algeria, and now I am glad that I can meet President Chadli. I think that apart from our bilateral relations we will exchange views on topical international questions of joint interest. My tasks is not going to be too difficult because our views on most international questions are identical or very close. Nevertheless, the development of the international situation requires that we should discuss, even if briefly, these questions. Our bilateral relations are friendly and are developing well. They are based on the identity of our political views. Our ambitions and aims are in many instances identical and form the basis also of the development of our economic and cultural relations. I would like my pleasant stay here to also be spent usefully. Now that I have the opportunity of meeting the representatives of the Algerian press, I want to wish much success to the Algerian people in the work which they are undertaking for the betterment of their own life and to ensure a prosperous future." [end recording]

Bendjedid Meeting

LD262302 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The first private political discussions took place early this evening at the people's palace between President Chadli Bendjedid and the president of the Presidential Council of Hungary, Pal Losonczi. The Hungarian official arrived an hour earlier at Houari Bomediene airport where he was met by President Bendjedid who was accompanied by Rabah Bitat, president of the National People's Assembly, Mr Ben Yahia, minister of foreign affairs, and the Hungarian ambassador to Algiers.

Dinner Party

LD262318 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid tonight gave a dinner in honor of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the delegation accompanying him.

It was attended by Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and president of the People's Assembly; Mohamed Ben Yahia, minister of foreign affairs; and Talib Ibrahimi, minister to the presidency of the republic. Other members of the government, the party and the state [as heard] were also present.

27 Sep Departure

LD271808 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, left Algeria today after a short working visit. Before leaving Algeria he made a statement in which he explained that Algeria and Hungary were very concerned with the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, pointing out that this sensitive issue had been raised during his talks with President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party.

The Hungarian president added: We recorded that should this conflict remain unresolved the only beneficiary would be imperialism. He expressed the belief that Iraq and Iran, which pursue an anti-imperialist policy, should find a peaceful solution to this conflict in accordance with their common interests. He added that his talks with President Bendjedid dealt with a number of current international issues and enabled them to exchange views in general, and that there was great identity in both sides' attitudes regarding matters which were discussed.

The Hungarian president, on the other hand, expressed satisfaction at the good bilateral relations in the various fields of cooperation. He added: We noticed that there was common agreement on the existence of wide possibilities for the consolidation of these relations. Finally, the Hungarian president expressed satisfaction at the warm and friendly welcome accorded to him in Algeria. The Hungarian president was seen off at Houari Boumediene international airport by Rabih Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and president of the National People's Assembly; Muhammad ash-Sharif Mis'adiyah, official of the Permanent Secretariat of the party's Central Committee; Salim Saadi, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; Brother Ait-Messadudene, minister of light industries; [name and title indistinct]; Muhyi ad-Din Amimur, advisor at the presidency; 'Ali (Abujar), secretary of state for external trade; the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; [name and titles indistinct], head of the socialist countries department at the Foreign Ministry, the Hungarian ambassador, and a number of socialist countries' ambassadors in Algeria.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

LD291652 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Sep (JANA)--The brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has affirmed that the convocation of the General People's Congress in a special extraordinary session today to draft the resolutions adopted by the various people's congresses, which decided to reestablish unity by the merger of Syria and Libya, is an attempt to banish the memory of that ill-fated day of 28 September on which the Arab nation lost the hero of unity, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

We have begun to change this ill-fated day into an honorable day in the contemporary history of the Arab nation.

In his speech which he delivered at the end of the General People's Congress extraordinary session today, Al-Qadhdhafi greeted the Libyan people who, according to all physical and psychological studies, have been corrupted by oil and have turned on themselves, shrinking into their own shell, and have turned their backs on the Arab nation. He said that with their noble Arab character, the Libyan people have not been corrupted by oil and have, by their actions, disproved all the conclusions reached by those who carry out these studies.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: We greet the people who promptly responded and agreed to shoulder the gravest burdens and greatest responsibilities by entering into unity with Syria; people who turned Libyan territory into a land for all Arabs by agreeing to turn Libya into a confrontation state. Al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that these are grave responsibilities which impose grave commitments on the Libyans. But the Libyan people have agreed to shoulder them, paying no attention to the danger.

The Libyan people, he said, are the most loyal of the Arab peoples to the cause of the Arab nation. He said they are the bravest people next to the peoples of the confrontation. For it is not easy for an Arab people to tie their fate to that of a people who are facing the Israeli and American enemy, in addition to the forces of reaction. Al-Qadhdhafi stated that the Libyan people have set an example that should be followed by the peoples of the Arab nation. They did this by overcoming selfishness and the notion of profit and loss and by placing dignity above materialism.

He stated that the heroic stand of the Libyan people will have a positive effect on the other Arab peoples who suffer from regionalism.

The Libyan people, he said, deserve to live and to have their place in history, for all the serious revolutionary changes that have taken place in Libya have taken place peacefully. This is owing to the nobility of the Libyan people. It is this nobility that prompted the Libyans to accept the revolutionary changes and to submit to the new socialist Jamahiriyah society without placing any obstacles in its way, because impeding this course would be treason.

The Libyan people, he said, have not stopped at accepting resolutions which are binding on all the people. They have become part of this united stand on the confrontation line and turn their land into a land for all Arabs. Indeed, our records abound with innumerable names of Libyans who volunteered to fight on all the Arab fronts in defense of the Arab nation.

These brave stands of the Libyan people, these historic stands, merit our pausing to highlight them and register them in history, and greet them on this great day of 28 September.

In the past, he said, we have faced several stands which could have placed Libya in a state of confrontation along its various borders. But we have saved the Libyan people from confrontation so that we would not be branded as adventurists.

But when we decided to fight or to join the unity and the confrontation against the enemy, we did so because we felt that this was a position which we could not avoid, even if we had to adopt it alone. The matter then becomes a personal one.

He pointed out that unity with Syria and the turning of Libya into a frontline state and a state for all Arabs are risks that had to be taken. Whatever the losses of this historic stand, he said, it is, in the final analysis, the right historic stand. It is a pan-Arab gain even if it causes regional or individual losses. There is no escape from entering into this confrontation.

The brother colonel said that in 1977, confrontation was imposed on us by the As-Sadat regime. As-Sadat had not visited Jerusalem then and had not recognized Israel, and had not capitulated to the Israelis or recognized them. But he imposed on us a confrontation which we did all we could to avoid, and we actually succeeded. As-Sadat's efforts to impose an unnecessary confrontation at that time failed.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: While we showed no aggressive intentions toward Egypt's borders and hoped As-Sadat would return to the fold of the Arab nation and abolish the Sinai agreement, we were surprised to see night raids launched against a number of our police posts in which several of our civilian policemen were killed or taken prisoners. But we did all we could to recover those abducted from inside Libyan territory. We even went as far as to contact other heads of states so that they may intercede with As-Sadat and return the soldiers and end matters before they got worse.

The brother colonel also spoke of the confrontation imposed on the Libyan people with regard to Tunisia over the issue of the continental shelf which could have turned into a real military confrontation. He said that the confrontation was a trifling one and for this reason we referred the matter to the International Court of Justice and our rightful claims remain in abeyance until now.

The commander also spoke of another confrontation with Tunisia over Qafsah. He said: We avoided this confrontation by self-restraint until the French forces were withdrawn and the French president declared that there were no French soldiers in Tunisia.

The commander also spoke of the confrontation imposed on the Libyan people in Chad, where the Chadian Government sought the help of French forces against the Chadian liberation front. He said we avoided this confrontation as well.

The situation with regard to Chad was different. For the Chadian liberation front, which we supported against the government and which the French opposed, has now come to power in Ndjamena. The fascist government in Chad has collapsed and the French troops have actually left Chad. Thus, we avoided confrontation with France in Chad on several occasions thanks to rational actions on both sides.

By this attitude of ours, he said, we have saved our friendship with France. Our relations with France are now at their best and even we can go as far as to say that our relations with France now are better than our relations with any other European country.

Al-Qadhdhafi added: The ruling side in Chad now is one which supports us. For Goukouni, the chairman of the Chadian liberation front, is now the legitimate ruler of Chad. Al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that if the Libyan forces were to enter Chad now, their entry would be different from the previous times. For their entry this time will be in accordance with the treaty concluded between us and Chad and which is not in force, and copies of which have been placed with the United Nations and the OAU. They will not be entering with the intent of waging war but with the intent of establishing peace.

Al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the fate and security of Chad are tied to Libya and, in the end, to the Arab nation. For Chad lies between two Arab countries: Libya and Sudan. He also pointed out that the Chadian people are of an Arab-African mixture and their culture in an Arab culture and the majority of the Chadians are Muslims.

He affirmed that there is no need for the French presence in the area now. Such a presence will only disturb French-Arab and French-Libyan relations, rather than bring any benefit.

The brother colonel affirmed that the right thing is for France to keep away from Chad, and neither the Libyan side nor any other side should enter except for legitimate reasons and for the sake of establishing peace.

We are keen to preserve our friendship with France. In our people's conference, when the French file is submitted for discussion, we must take this matter into consideration. I believe it is in the interest of the Libyan people to develop their friendship with France and develop cooperation with it by increasing trade with it even in the field of oil. We might not have to view France as we view other countries.

The brother colonel pointed out that we have not lost the friendship of France and that we are keen to keep its friendship and to make gains from it.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that war with the United States in the Mediterranean could take place at any moment. As soon as American naval units or American reconnaissance aircraft enter Libyan territorial waters or airspace, clashes with the United States will begin.

Al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that we have not gone to American shores or skies. But the Americans are the ones who have come across the Mediterranean and Europe and have crossed the Atlantic until they reached our territorial waters and our airspace. We have frequently avoided confrontation with them.

He said: Confrontation today is a pan-Arab one between the Arab nation and its common enemy. Those who fail to stand by Syria and Libya against the Israelis and the United States would be taking a wrong stand. For their stand would be one of lagging behind, and it would be historically wrong. He affirmed that there will rise a revolutionary force from within the Arab homeland to rectify such stands and transform them into stands of confrontation as is the case with the Libyan and Syrian peoples.

Confrontation, he added, has been imposed now, and there is no way to avoid it, unlike the case of the other confrontations. With the establishment of unity we will begin sending out the signal for a counteroffensive, which the Arab nation should exercise against the enemy. It should not exercise the policy of steadfastness and confrontation. This is because the enemy now occupies Arab positions. The enemy should be the one confronting Arab offensives which seek to retrieve these positions.

Al-Qahdhdafi pointed out that this is the new concept of confrontation. It is a confrontation which could involve losses and death. But there is no way of escaping it. Even if we avoid it, it will be imposed on us, for the enemy now attacks Arab cities and chases Arab citizens.

Through their resolutions, the masses of the people's congresses have affirmed their clear and sure determination to complete the unity without any conditions. This is in view of the gravity of the situation and also because of pan-Arab considerations. In addition, it is because we are angry at the humiliation that is being forced on the Arab nation and at the enemy's aggression against this nation.

The commander pointed out that the people have succeeded, after 10 years of efforts exerted in a democratic popular atmosphere, to set up their popular authority. He pointed out that these are historic issues and sufficient time is needed to turn undemocratic things into democratic ones.

He affirmed that victory will in the end be for the people, now that the masses everywhere have awakened and have imposed their will. Today they are on their way toward achieving power throughout the world because the present age is the age of the masses.

The people have begun to wake up to destroy exploitation. In Syria exploitation is now being destroyed with full force despite the forces of exploitation which seek to impede socialist change in Syria and to impede the people's authority and progress. This is because they want to exploit the Syrian people and to live at the Syrian people's expense.

He added that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party is working for the good of the Syrian people. It acts as a catalyst, helping the establishment of the people's authority and socialism. It is the one now leading the organized revolutionary forces that can mobilize the masses to face up to the hostile forces.

He affirmed that this is the perspective through which we must view the unity between the Jamahiriyah and Syria.

In addition, he said, revolutionary change must continue with full force within Libyan territory and the Libyan people should not be distracted from completing the socialist and revolutionary changes, persistently destroying the forces opposed to the people's authority and socialist change. He added that seizure of the media by the revolution committees must continue and the march against the remaining embassies must continue to turn them into people's bureaus so that the old society will end, the society of exploitation and dictatorship.

Al-Qahdhdafi said that as of today, with the establishment of unity, a general people's committee must be formed for the municipalities. It should consist of the secretaries of the municipalities. In fact, he said, such a committee has been formed automatically and it was a result of the people's experiment.

Al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the people's committees in every municipality and the secretaries of the people's committees automatically form a general people's committee for the municipalities. This general people's committee for municipalities will assume running Libyan affairs more than the general people's committee, which will become part of the executive machinery of the unity state. All this, he said, is the consequence of the establishment of the people's authority. The establishment of the people's authority provides the automatic solution.

In conclusion, the brother commander greeted the Syrian people, Brother President Hafiz al-Asad and the Ba'th Party because Syria, which faces the enemy and the internal forces of exploitation and reaction, has promptly responded to the call for unity despite difficult circumstances, in the face of which any other people would not have paid any attention to the call for unity.

The call for unity, he said, resounded in 20 Arab capitals which were asleep, in a deep sleep, and were under the yoke of imperialism waiting for the Zionist hordes to come and occupy them. He affirmed that Syria will always be the beating heart of the Arab nation.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES BENIN LEADER IN 'CLOSED MEETING'

LD261918 Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Sep (JANA)--The Libyan leader held a closed meeting with President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin this afternoon in Tripoli. The meeting was attended by the Libyan foreign affairs secretary and his Beninian opposite number.

Cooperation Agreement

LD272136 Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Sep (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki and Benin's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation signed a bilateral cooperation agreement this afternoon in Tripoli.

Agreement has been now reached for increasing the volume of bilateral cooperation in various fields and encouraging commercial exchange, especially the development of joint ventures such as the joint agricultural and animal production company, and the marine fisheries and mining companies.

An agreement was also signed drawing up the rules of the mining company and the establishment of a joint bank.

27 Sep Departure

LD272142 Tripoli JANA in English 1850 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Sep (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--Benin's President Kerekou, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening.

Present at President Kerekou's farewell was Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, the secretary and members of the General People's Congress, secretaries of the General People's Committee and some armed forces officers.

Joint Communique

LD272342 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] A joint communique was issued today on the visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] by Ahmad Kerekou, the president of the People's Republic of Benin. The following is the text:

In response to the invitation of brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, Ahmad Kerekou, the president of the People's Republic of Benin, head of state and chairman of the Executive Council, paid a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 23 through 27 September 1980. He led an important delegation of the party of the Benin state [as heard].

In an atmosphere of fraternity, friendship and solidarity, talks took place between brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Ahmad Kerekou. They discussed bilateral relations, and African, Arab and international issues. Their viewpoints were identical.

In the sphere of bilateral relations the two leaders reaffirmed their support for developing and consolidating relations between the two countries in the political, economic and security domains, so as to enable the two fraternal, friendly peoples of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Benin to realize their objectives of freedom and development free from all forms of foreign monopolies. His Excellency President Ahmad Kerekou acquainted himself with the theses of the Green Book within the framework of the Third World theory and the democratic application. It is embodied in the declaration of the authority of the people on the soil of the SPLAJ in the cause of heralding the new civilization.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, for his part, acquainted himself with the experience of Benin in the sphere of applying socialism in order to create a new society in the Republic of Benin and to bring about a better life for the individual and society.

In the African spheres the two leaders greet anew the victory achieved by the people of Zimbabwe over the colonialist, racialist forces--which provides categorical proof that the armed struggle is the only path for the liquidation of colonialism and racialism in Africa. They also strongly condemn the escalation of the maneuvers of colonialism and its agents in South Africa, which are working for vanquishing the free people in that part of our continent in order to establish bulwarks of apartheid and racialism. They also confirmed the support of their two peoples for the just struggle in the cause of national liberation of the people of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of the national front and the African National Council.

The two leaders confirm their full support for the struggle of the Saharan people under the leadership of Polisario, the right of self-determination for the Saharan people as well as their full sovereignty over the territories of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR].

The two leaders express their concern at growing colonialist interference in the affairs of the continent. They consider this a threat to the independence of the African peoples. They confirm that foreign domination and racialist practices constitute a detriment to peace, security and progress of the continent of Africa. In that respect the two leaders condemn the presence of colonialist military bases in Africa.

In the Arab sphere the two leaders confirm their support for the efforts being exerted by the OAU and the Arab League in order to achieve Afro-Arab unity, which is considered the only path toward establishing a new political and economic order for the benefit of the Arab and African peoples.

Reviewing the situation in the Arab homeland, the two leaders condemn colonialist interference, which is currently on the increase in the region. They note that such interference aims at perpetuating Zionist domination over Palestine and the occupied territories as well as colonialist domination over the Arab people and their resources. Therefore, the two leaders condemn all endeavors which aim at forcing the Arab people to accept the capitulatory solutions preventing the Palestinian people from exercising their self-determination and establishing their independent state over their entire territory.

The two leaders also condemn the colonialist military provocations against the Arab people. These are embodied in the establishment of imperialist, military bases in the Arab homeland. They consider that such provocations a threat liable to harm security and peace not only in the Arab region and the continent of Africa, but also throughout the world.

President Ahmad Kerekou expressed his appreciation for the courageous decision taken by the Arab people of the SPLAJ and Syria to bring about merger unity. This unity will increase the effectiveness of their struggle against Zionism and colonialism, which are trying to fragment the Arab homeland. President Ahmad Kerekou expressed the support of the people of Benin for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah people in confronting the various assaults they are subjected to at present from reactionary regimes, colonialism and Zionism.

In the international sphere the two leaders confirm their adherence to the principles of the UN and the OAU, as well as the resolutions and recommendations of the conference of the nonaligned countries. They call for the necessity of revising the UN Charter so as to bring about justice and equity among member states. They confirm the necessity of a new international economic order.

At the conclusion of the visit, President Ahmad Kerekou expressed his deep appreciation and gratitude on behalf of the accompanying delegation for the warm, fraternal reception accredited to them in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. President Ahmad Kerekou made an official invitation to his brother and friend Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, to visit the People's Republic of Benin. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi accepted the invitation with pleasure. Its date will be fixed subsequently.

MOROCCO

HASSAN SENDS MESSAGE TO IRAQ'S HUSAYN, IRAN'S BANI-SADR

LD271650 Rabat MAP in English 1246 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Rabat, 27 Sep (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco addressed messages to President Saddam Husayn of Iraq and to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of Iran. Following is the text of the message addressed to the Iraqi president:

"We are following the emotion and deep affliction the development of the conflict opposing your country to Iran. The whole Islamic community, we are sure of that, shares our feelings and deplores, as we do, the increasing number of your fellow citizens who die, victims of this fratricidal combat. More than at any other moment of their history, the Islamic countries need to unite all their potentialities to face the foreign enemy who is marking them down and threatening them. To divide our ranks at such a crucial moment constitutes a suicidal act on which history and men will judge us. So, on behalf of the Islamic community, and more especially on behalf of the Al-Quds Committee whose chairmanship was entrusted to us by this community, we beg you to overcome passions and resentments, and pray you to make proof of wisdom and coolness to settle your differences through the peaceful means that are generally accepted by the international community.

"We pray God the Almighty to grant you mercy and guide you on the path leading to peace and justice".

A similar message was addressed to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of Iran.

SUDAN

MUBARAK APPEALS FOR ISLAMIC UNITY TO CONFRONT 'DANGERS'

LD291547 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Sep 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "Sudan Appeals to Islamic States To Confront the Great Danger"]

[Text] Khartoum--Sudan has appealed to the Islamic states to strongly confront the great danger that is threatening them. Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak replied to a question put to him by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT on the Iraqi-Iranian war by saying: Sudan genuinely advocates peaceful coexistence and recourse to peaceful means to resolve disputes. We in Sudan call on the Islamic states to stand firmly together against the great danger that is threatening the Islamic nation. Undoubtedly, the current Iraqi-Iranian war is truly regrettable. Being Islamic states, our adherence to the principles of Islam must now be stronger than at any time before, especially at a time when Israel has boastfully announced the annexation of Arab Jerusalem and made it its capital by taking advantage of the disputes among the fraternal Islamic states.

The Sudanese minister concluded his statement by saying: Sudan calls upon all the Islamic states to stand in one line against all the dangers that are threatening us, especially the Israeli arrogance and obstinacy in relation to Arab Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue.

BEGIN COMMENTS ON U.S.-ISRAEL MILITARY COOPERATION

TA291249 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that the Americans asked him if Israel would be interested in a mutual defense pact with the United States. The prime minister replied that if the Americans initiated such an idea, he would recommend it to the government. Mr Begin made these remarks while on a tour of the Institute for Soldiers' Education in Giv'at Olga. Military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports from there:

[Begin recording] The prime minister said that the initiative for a defense pact must come from the Americans. On any proposal concerning U.S. involvement in such issues as a defense pact, military bases or joint maneuvers Israel has no interest in inviting refusals:

[Begin] I would like to stress that the Americans twice asked me the following questions: First, if Israel would be prepared to give the United States a base in Sinai. I replied, of course, that in view of the peace treaty you also need to receive President as-Sadat's agreement. If you propose this to us--the initiative must come from you--since we cannot, nor do we want to, nor are we entitled to, nor do we need to invite refusals. So, if you initiate and propose this to us I will recommend it to the government. As I am a parliamentary prime minister, I cannot commit us to this. I was also asked about the 'Etzyon airfield. There are some very important statesmen in the United States who regard 'Etzyon as a strategic point of prime importance in the Middle East, even from the U.S. viewpoint. But, again, there is a peace treaty and this matter is also connected with Egypt's position. So they asked me. I said I would be ready to recommend it to the government; the initiative must come from you. There was a third question: Would we be interested in a mutual defense pact between the United States and Israel? I said: Yes. [indistinct remark by an unidentified correspondent] Directly, it was I who was asked and I replied: If you take the initiative for this idea, I repeat, I will recommend it to the government. Of course, the government must decide.

[Tal] The prime minister refrained from answering when the Americans asked him the questions he mentioned. He said that the matter of the joint maneuvers--if such maneuvers are indeed held--would be clearer after the visit by the chairman of the U.S. joint chiefs of staff and the U.S. assistant defense secretary to Israel. Again, the initiative must come from the Americans. Today the prime minister visited the Institute for Soldiers' Education in Giv'at Olga. He reviewed the Iraqi-Iranian conflict for the school's staff and said that there was no joy in Israel's heart at the [word indistinct] for the parties fighting each other, since we are a nation that hates war. Apart from that, the prime minister said that if the mutual destruction of the oil installations causes trouble for everything involving the western world's energy sources, Israel could find itself harmed by this trouble. The prime minister also gave the staff of the institute a scoop: While reviewing the history of the conflicts in which Iraq has been involved, Mr Begin related that Israel had helped the Kurds in their war against the Iraqis. During the rebellion between the years 1965-75, Israel supplied the Kurdish rebels with weapons, funds and instructors, Mr Begin said. The prime minister said that there should be no doubt about the fact that is is the Iraqis who are the aggressors. He also said that a lesson should be learned from their having taken over territories in Iran and especially from the forgiving reaction to this action by the Arabs and the Soviet Union. Back to the studio. [end recording]

Other Remarks

TA291902 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Begin disclosed for the first time today that Israel aided the Kurds during their uprising against the Iraqis from 1965 to 1975. Mr Begin was talking in the Institute for Soldiers' Education in Giv'at Olga. He surveyed the history of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, saying the United States knew about the aid Israel extended to the Kurds:

[Begin recording] We aided them both with equipment and instructors but not with our army. We did not send army units; we sent trainers and arms. However, the Persian shah helped the Kurds also with large units of his army. [end recording]

In his remarks Mr Begin also touched on the Iraq-Iran war. He said that we are following the events and keeping our eyes wide open.

[Begin recording] We do not rejoice over the fact that an enemy is now fighting another enemy. This is a hard and bloody war. The two superpowers have declared neutrality. I would like to explain the difference between their declarations. If the United States declares neutrality it does stand aside while when the Soviet Union declares neutrality it certainly does not stand aside. First, it is supplying arms to Iraq. The United States, in contrast, is not supplying arms to Iran. It supplied arms to Iran during the shah's time but it is not giving Iran even a single bullet now. It is not supplying arms to Iraq either. It certainly is standing aside, which is not the case with the Soviet Union. One should also remember what can still happen in Iran. If a revolutionary event takes place the Iranian Communist Party, Tudeh, the only organized party in Iran besides the revolutionary circles which are not defined may--a day may come when the Soviets will be able to directly influence events in Iran. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

TA291111 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Sep 80 p 2

[New York correspondent Shlomo Shamir report]

[Excerpt] New York, 28 Sep (Special to HA'ARETZ)--The Romanian foreign minister announced today that the Soviet Union should be an active partner in any negotiations on permanent Middle East arrangements. He made this remark during a meeting he held here this morning with Foreign Minister Mr Yitzhaq Shamir.

The Romanian foreign minister emphasized that it will be impossible to reach agreements between the countries of the region without the Soviet Union participating in diplomatic processes. Yitzhaq Shamir replied by saying that it was the Soviet Union that severed its relations with Israel, thus removing itself from the circle of events and developments in the area.

The meeting with the Romanian foreign minister lasted about 30 minutes and was described as most friendly.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met with Israeli reporters this morning and answered questions pertaining to recent events in the Middle East and his meetings with foreign ministers. He refused to comment on a report broadcast on CBS this morning that Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori reportedly said that Israel would be prepared to help Iran if it changes its policy toward Israel. At this stage, Shamir said, I do not see the circumstances as being propitious for Israel to intervene in any way in the Iran-Iraq crisis.

BURG SEEKS CLARIFICATIONS PRIOR TO AUTONOMY SESSION

TA291657 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Sep 80 p 3

[Yosef Wachsman report]

[Excerpts' The head of the autonomy ministerial team, Dr Yosef Burg, said last night that it i necessary to clarify certain things, primarily the substance of the deliberations that will be held at the meeting of the three countries' delegations, before the plenary autonomy session takes place.

Dr Burg, replying toa question by MA'ARIV added that he supposed that in the next few days, perhaps even today or tomorrow, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Bucrus Ghali would meet to discuss those issues that need clarifying before a decision is made to hold a meeting of the autonomy negotiation delegations.

Sources at the autonomy committee noted that in fact there is no point in holding the meeting before the steering committee, composed of representatives of the three countries, convenes to decide on the subjects that will be discussed and the dates for the meetings of the specialists and the working teams.

MINISTER SHARON SEES LESSON IN IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR

TA291913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon said that the conclusion we should draw from the Iraqi-Iranian war is that we should not be tempted into making territorial concessions. Sharon made these remarks during the dedication ceremony of the new settlement of Sal'it near the Arab village of At-Taiyiba. Correspondent Bo'az Me'iri provides some of the agriculture minister's remarks:

[Begin Sharon recording] Iraq's aggression against Iran proves the provisional nature of agreements signed in the Middle East if they are not supported and defended by acts. After agreements are signed they should be defended and maintained. Otherwise they are totally worthless. Two neighboring Muslim countries signed the Shatt al-'Arab agreement based on territorial compromise. To use the words of the opposition leader, the U.S. administration is not only helpless but does not take any serious step to guarantee traffic through the Hormuz Strait either. Also it cannot ensure that the normal oil flow continues. The West European countries that aided Iraq and daily call on Israel to make concessions to Palestinian terror are unprepared to lift a finger. Our conclusion should be clear: it is not only that talk of territorial compromise is dangerously misleading, not only should we not make the slightest concession to U.S. and other pressures in the autonomy talks on issues pertaining to our fate but in order to build peace on a solid basis we should rely on our own acts. [end recording]

SHAMIR WELCOMES LIBERIAN PROPOSAL ON DIPLOMATIC TIES

TA281754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ytizhaq Shamir has welcomed the declaration made by his Liberian counterpart to reconsider resuming diplomatic ties between black Africa and Israel. Yitzhaq Shamir spoke to our correspondent in New York.

ETHIOPIA

INFORMATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM AFRICAN TOUR

LD280842 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 27 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Members of the high-level delegation of socialist Ethiopia led by Comrade Girma Yilma, minister of information and national guidance and COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia] Central Committee member, returned to Addis Ababa this morning after delivering Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam's message to seven West and North African heads of state.

The African leaders who received the messages from Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and oF COPWE and commander in chief of the revolutionary army include: President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea, President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon, President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria and Prime Minister Jallud of Libya.

The message sent by Comrade Chairman Mengistu to the African leaders exposes the danger posed against socialist Ethiopia by the U.S.-Somalia military deal concluded recently. Speaking to reporters on arrival at Bole international airport, Comrade Girma Yilma said that the African leaders to whom the message was delivered have responded favorably to Comrade Chairman Mengistu's message. The minister termed the mission generally successful.

MENGISTU RECEIVES YUGOSLAV PARTY OFFICIAL

LD271912 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, this morning received and held talks with Comrade Branko Mikulic, member of the presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee.

In the course of the talks held at the chairman's COPWE office, the existing relations between socialist Ethiopia and the sisterly socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the situation in the Horn of Africa and other issues of international interest were discussed. Comrade Mikulic conveyed to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, and through him to the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the broad Ethiopian people, the fraternal greetings of the presidency of the LCY Central Committee and the people of Yugoslavia.

On his part, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam praised Yugoslavia's support for the Ethiopian revolution.

CHAD

HABRE FORCES DENY SHELLING OF CAMEROON HOSPITAL

AB291501 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Ndjamena 29 Sep (AFP)--The forces of Chad's rebel defense minister, Hissein Habre, say they are innocent of the recent shelling that killed four people in Kousseri, Cameroon, across the Chari river from this civil war-torn capital. Mr. Habre's lieutenant, Idriss Miskine, said that the forces of President Goukouni Oueddei had attacked Habre positions in Ndjamena last Friday from Gore Island, between the Chari and Logone rivers, in the hopes that Habre men would respond with mortar fire that would land in Kousseri. The aim, Mr. Miskine said, was to create friction between Mr. Habre's forces and the authorities in Cameroon. But we will never commit this error of firing in the direction of Kousseri, Mr. Miskine said. He added, we have just sent a delegation to Kousseri to explain our position and our innocence in the matter of bullets or shells that may have or may in the future fall on (Cameroon) territory.

This statement clearly was meant to absolve the Habre forces of responsibility in the shelling of Kousseri Hospital, reported by Cameroon radio one week ago and believed to have taken place on Sept. 19. The radio said that four people were killed and eight were injured, and that the government had addressed vigorous protests to the factions fighting in Ndjamena. The Cameroon Government was not reported to have blamed one side or the other. Gore island is 300 meters (yards) from Ndjamena and 200 meters from the Cameroon shore. The Habre Command Council said its forces had answered last Friday's attack by sending a dozen commandos who ejected the Goukouni forces from the island before returning to their positions in Ndjamena.

ZAIRE

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH GDR, BULGARIA

AB230959 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0755 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Sep (AZAP)--Zaire has signed many cooperation agreements embracing several sectors with the German Democratic Republic, GDR, on the one hand and with the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the other hand. This was stated by the secretary of state in charge of international cooperation, Citizen Lengema Dulua Yubasa Makanga, who returned to Kinshasa on Sunday after a week's mission to East Berlin and Sofia.

The secretary of state for cooperation pointed out that within the framework of its non-aligned policy, Zaire is determined to diversify its relations of cooperation with a view to promoting and consolidating mutual understanding and profitable collaboration among peoples.

During his stay in Bulgaria, Citizen Lengema was received by President Todor Zhivkov, to whom he conveyed a message from the Popular Movement of the Revolution founding chairman and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko.

BENIN

PRESIDENT KEREKOU RETURNS FROM VISIT TO LIBYA

AB292223 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpts] From 23 to 27 September, our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou, paid a friendly official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ], at the head of an important delegation of our revolutionary country's party. On return to Cotonou on Saturday, President Kerekou stated: This visit can rightly be described as fruitful, for the goals we set ourselves at our departure from Cotonou on Tuesday, 23 September, were essentially achieved. We can also say that the Beninese-Libyan association has been successful thanks to the (?resounding) victories of the Beninese and Libyan revolutions and the new and decisive impetus which will permit the attaining of certain concrete objectives. In this context fall the concrete decisions adopted by accord of the two presidents--Al-Qadhdhafi and Kerekou--to set up in Benin a joint company of the Republic of Benin and the SPLAJ.

The visit, which enabled presidents Al-Qadhdhafi and Kerekou to brief one another on the revolutions in Benin and in Libya, was also an occasion for the two heads of state to make a general survey of the political situation in Benin as well as in the Arab world. Thus, the two heads of state exchanged views on the problems pertaining to religion, especially Islam, socialism and even animism.

LIBERIA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL TO BE RECONSIDERED

AB271331 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Liberia has indicated the intention to reconsider its diplomatic relations with Israel, broken during the Tolbert administration. The indication was made last night by Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews when he addressed the 35th session of the UN General Assembly in New York City. He said as a precondition for peaceful settlement of the Middle East situation, communication and dialogue can be established between and among those nations desirous of peaceful settlement. For this reason, Foreign Minister Matthews declared: My government believes that the time has come for all states that have severed diplomatic links with Israel to begin the reexamination of their policy with a view toward the establishment of some links, however limited, that will facilitate communication. He added: For us in Liberia, this reexamination is most appropriate since our sister African state, Egypt, in whose support our diplomatic ties with Israel were severed, has now established formal ties with the country.

Minister Matthews said in spite of the tremendous popularity of the Liberian revolution and the massive support which the People's Redemption Council enjoys, the council has repeatedly given assurances to the Liberian people that the armed forces will return to the barracks as soon as the deplorable conditions which led to the coup have been brought under control. He added: The possibility is high that this can be achieved by 1983, when the next presidential elections will have fallen due.